



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UM CORPORATION et al.,
Plaintiffs,

v.

TSUBURAYA PRODUCTIONS CO.,
LTD.,
Defendant.

Case No. CV 15-3764-AB (AJWx)

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTIONS

The following are the Court's jury instructions to guide your consideration of
the evidence in this case.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "André Birotte Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Dated: November 7, 2017

HONORABLE ANDRÉ BIROTTE JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 1

DUTY OF THE JURY

Ladies and gentlemen: You are now the jury in this case. It is my duty to instruct you on the law.

These instructions are preliminary instructions to help you understand the principles that apply to civil trials and to help you understand the evidence as you listen to it. You will be allowed to keep this set throughout the trial to refer to. This set of instructions is not to be taken home and must remain in the jury room when you leave in the evenings. At the end of the trial, I will give you a final set of instructions. It is the final set of instructions that will govern your deliberations.

You must not infer from these instructions or from anything I may say or do as indicating that I have an opinion regarding the evidence or what your verdict should be.

It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in the case. To those facts you will apply the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or not. And you must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathies. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you. You will recall that you took an oath to do so.

In following my instructions, you must follow all of them and not single out some and ignore others; they are all important.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 2
CLAIMS AND DEFENSES

To help you follow the evidence, I will give you a brief summary of the positions of the parties:

Tsuburaya Productions Co., Ltd. (“TPC”) asserts that it is the owner of the copyrights in the “Ultraman” superhero characters and all television series and motion pictures based on those characters (the “Ultraman works”), and that UM Corporation (“UMC”), TIGA Entertainment Company, Ltd. (“TIGA”), and Golden Media Group, Inc. (“GMG”) have committed copyright infringement by distributing or displaying Ultraman works in the United States without TPC’s authorization.

UMC, TIGA, and GMG deny TPC’s claim.

UMC, TIGA, and GMG assert as a defense to TPC’s claim that they have a valid license to distribute Ultraman works in the United States pursuant to a license agreement dated March 4, 1976 between TPC and Sompote Saengduenchai (“Mr. Sompote”), which was later assigned to UMC.

TPC asserts that the March 4, 1976 License Granting Agreement is not an authentic contract, but rather was fabricated and forged by Mr. Sompote, and that even if the document was ever an authentic contract, it has been terminated and is no longer in effect.

TPC has the burden of proving that UMC, TIGA, and GMG have committed copyright infringement. UMC, TIGA, and GMG have the burden of proving that the March 4, 1976 License Granting Agreement is authentic and provides a defense to TPC’s copyright infringement claim. TPC has the burden of proving that, if the March 4, 1976 License Granting Agreement was an authentic contract, it has been terminated.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 3

BURDEN OF PROOF – PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE

When a party has the burden of proof on any claim or affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that a claim or affirmative defense is more probably true than not true.

You should base your decision on all of the evidence, regardless of which party presented it.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 4

TWO OR MORE PARTIES – DIFFERENT LEGAL RIGHTS

You should decide the case as to each party separately. Unless otherwise stated, the instructions apply to all parties.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 5

WHAT IS EVIDENCE

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

1. The sworn testimony of any witness;
2. The exhibits which are received into evidence;
3. Any facts to which the lawyers have agreed; and
4. Any facts that I may instruct you to accept as proved.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 6

WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE

In reaching your verdict, you may consider only the testimony and exhibits received into evidence. Certain things are not evidence, and you may not consider them in deciding what the facts are. I will list them for you:

1. Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. What they may say in their opening statements, closing arguments, and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory of them controls.
2. Questions and objections by lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to their clients to object when they believe a question is improper under the rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by the objection or by the court's ruling on it.
3. Testimony that is excluded or stricken, or that you may be instructed to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered. In addition, some evidence may be received only for a limited purpose; when I instruct you to consider certain evidence only for a limited purpose, you must do so and you may not consider that evidence for any other purpose.
4. Anything you may see or hear when the court is not in session is not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 7
EVIDENCE FOR A LIMITED PURPOSE

Some evidence may be admitted for a limited purpose. When I instruct you that an item of evidence has been admitted for a limited purpose, you must consider it only for that limited purpose and not for any other purpose.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 8

DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact. You should consider both kinds of evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

By way of example, if you wake up in the morning and see that the sidewalk is wet, you may find from that fact that it rained during the night. However, other evidence, such as a turned on garden hose, may provide a different explanation for the presence of water on the sidewalk. Therefore, before you decide that a fact has been proved by circumstantial evidence, you must consider all of the evidence in the light of reason, experience, and common sense.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 9

RULING ON OBJECTIONS

There are rules of evidence that control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered, and the exhibit cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not guess what the answer might have been.

Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you disregard or ignore the evidence. That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider the stricken evidence for any purpose.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 10

CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of it.

In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

1. the opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know the things testified to;
2. the witness's memory;
3. the witness's manner while testifying;
4. the witness's interest in the outcome of the case, if any;
5. the witness's bias or prejudice, if any;
6. whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;
7. the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and
8. any other factors that bear on believability.

Sometimes a witness may say something that is not consistent with something else he or she said. Sometimes different witnesses will give different versions of what happened. People often forget things or make mistakes in what they remember. Also, two people may see the same event but remember it differently. You may consider these differences, but do not decide that testimony is untrue just because it differs from other testimony.

However, if you decide that a witness has deliberately testified untruthfully about something important, you may choose not to believe anything that witness said. On the other hand, if you think the witness testified untruthfully about some things but

1 told the truth about others, you may accept the part you think is true and ignore the
2 rest.

3
4 The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the
5 number of witnesses who testify. What is important is how believable the witnesses
6 are, and how much weight you think their testimony deserves.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 11

NO TRANSCRIPT AVAILABLE TO THE JURY

I urge you to pay close attention to the trial testimony as it is given. During deliberations you will not have a transcript of the trial testimony.

If at any time you cannot hear or see the testimony, evidence, questions, or arguments, let me know so that I can correct the problem.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 12

TAKING NOTES

If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember the evidence. If you do take notes, please keep them to yourself until you go to the jury room to decide the case. Do not let notetaking distract you. When you leave, your notes should be left in the jury room. No one will read your notes. Your notes will be destroyed after the trial.

Whether or not you take notes, you should rely on your own memory of the evidence. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by your notes or those of other jurors.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 13
BENCH CONFERENCES AND RECESSES

From time to time during the trial, it may become necessary for me to talk with the attorneys out of the hearing of the jury, either by having a conference at the bench when the jury is present in the courtroom, or by calling a recess. Please understand that while you are waiting, we are working. The purpose of these conferences is not to keep relevant information from you, but to decide how certain evidence is to be treated under the rules of evidence and to avoid confusion and error.

Of course, we will do what we can to keep the number and length of these conferences to a minimum. I may not always grant an attorney's request for a conference. Do not consider my granting or denying a request for a conference as any indication of my opinion of the case or of what your verdict should be.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 14

OUTLINE OF THE TRIAL

Trials proceed in the following way: First, each side may make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply an outline to help you understand what that party expects the evidence will show. A party is not required to make an opening statement.

TPC will then present evidence, and counsel for UMC, TIGA and GMG may cross examine. Then UMC, TIGA, and GMG may present evidence, and counsel for TPC may cross examine.

After the evidence has been presented, I will instruct you on the law that applies to the case and the attorneys will make closing arguments.

After that, you will go to the jury room to deliberate on your verdict.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 15
CONDUCT OF THE JURY

I will now say a few words about your conduct as jurors.

First, keep an open mind throughout the trial, and do not decide what the verdict should be until you and your fellow jurors have completed your deliberations at the end of the case.

Second, because you must decide this case based only on the evidence received in the case and on my instructions as to the law that applies, you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or to the issues it involves during the course of your jury duty. Thus, until the end of the case or unless I tell you otherwise:

Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or electronic means, via email, text messaging, or any internet chat room, blog, website or application, including but not limited to Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Snapchat, or any other forms of social media. This applies to communicating with your fellow jurors until I give you the case for deliberation, and it applies to communicating with everyone else including your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the people involved in the trial, although you may notify your family and your employer that you have been seated as a juror in the case, and how long you expect the trial to last. But, if you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything about

1 this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to discuss
2 the matter and report the contact to the court.

3

4 Because you will receive all the evidence and legal instruction
5 you properly may consider to return a verdict: do not read, watch or
6 listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case or
7 anything to do with it, although I have no information that there will
8 be news reports about this case; do not do any research, such as
9 consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet, or using other reference
10 materials; and do not make any investigation or in any other way try
11 to learn about the case on your own. Do not visit or view any place
12 discussed in this case, and do not use Internet programs or other
13 devices to search for or view any place discussed during the trial.
14 Also, do not do any research about this case, the law, or the people
15 involved—including the parties, the witnesses or the lawyers—until
16 you have been excused as jurors. If you happen to read or hear
17 anything touching on this case in the media, turn away and report it to
18 me as soon as possible.

19

20 These rules protect each party's right to have this case decided only on evidence
21 that has been presented here in court. Witnesses here in court take an oath to tell the
22 truth, and the accuracy of their testimony is tested through the trial process. If you do
23 any research or investigation outside the courtroom, or gain any information through
24 improper communications, then your verdict may be influenced by inaccurate,
25 incomplete or misleading information that has not been tested by the trial process.
26 Each of the parties is entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury, and if you decide the
27 case based on information not presented in court, you will have denied the parties a
28

1 fair trial. Remember, you have taken an oath to follow the rules, and it is very
2 important that you follow these rules.

3
4 A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these
5 proceedings, and a mistrial could result that would require the entire trial process to
6 start over. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the court
7 immediately.

OPENING JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 16
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TESTIMONY

You may hear testimony from witnesses who will be testifying in the Japanese or Thai language. Witnesses who do not speak English or are more proficient in another language testify through an official court interpreter. Although some of you may know the Japanese or Thai language, it is important that all jurors consider the same evidence. Therefore, you must accept the interpreter's translation of the witness's testimony. You must disregard any different meaning.

You must not make any assumptions about a witness or a party based solely on the use of an interpreter to assist that witness or party.